BRITISH AND AMERICAN EDUCATION. The Study of Philosophy at Scotch Universities

An outline of the training supplied by Readish universities, which should fail to mark the dominant place assigned to mental science in their curricula, would be as unfair and inadequate as an omission of mathematics in a survey of the work done at Cambridge. While it is indisputable that the proficiency in the classics required of students at Edinburgh and at seew is rudimentary compared with the attemments expected of honor men at Oxford and Cambridge, it is equally true that the wide themes embraced under the collective name of philosophy have long evoked, and still pelve, the most strenuous and fruitful ettention in the sents of learning north Where such a distinction in the fills of labor severally cultivated is sharply acsented and generally recognized, we should expost to see transf paid to it in the practice of students, to find, for example, Scottish graduates aiming to perfect their knowledge of the classics at an English university, and, on the other hand, an English B. A. journeying northward to atand a course of ethics and metaphysics. This is just what has taken place for upward of a sectury, and, to some extent, the custom conproces to this day. It is more than two hundred poirs, indeed, since the so-called Snell exhibinons were founded, for the express purpose of assisting graduates or brilliant secondyear men of Glasgow to matriculate and emintain themselves at Ballol College, Oxford, Of these scholarships there are now fourteen, such worth \$050 a year, and they constitute the most tempting prizes for classical attainment in the gift of the Scottish university. It is worth noting that among the famous Scotchmen who have thus proceeded from Glasgow to Oxford are Adam Smith, John Wilson, and Sir William Hamilton, and it is a significant fact that each of them on his return to Scotland signally contributed to start an inverse current of migration, and to clothe the northern universities with superlative prestige and unrivalled attraction to the field of philosophical inquiry. It would be vain to seek in England among their contemporaries for names like those of Adam Smith and Thomas Beid, who lectured at serow, or like those of Dugald Stewart, Thomas Brown, and Sir William Hamilton, successively filled at Edinburgh the chairs of Morai Patlosophy.

In each of the Scottish universities a student

may concentrate his energies upon philosophientstatios, and graduate with honors in that particular subject. The same thing may be sold of Harvard, under the existing regime and for that reason, after marking the scope of nequirements looked for at Edinburgh and Gasgow, we shall refer to the analogous programme put forth by the American university. To begin with Elinburgh, we would point out that a new feature has lately been introduced by the authorities, designed apfrom English universities. In addition to the honor course in philosophy, whose leate of first or second class carries with it an M. A. degree, there is now an examination open to all graduates of British or colonial uni versities who have resided a year at Edinburgh. The successful passing of this test entitles a condidate to the degree of Doctor in Montal Science, there being no Bachelor's diploma in this department. The text books whose study compulsory in the honor school of the neademical course, include the following: Bac Novum Organum, Book L :" Hamilton's "Loctures on Logic," and the first three books of Mill's "Logic;" also, in psychology and metapliyates, Piato's "Themtetus," Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," selections from the writings of Berkeley, Hume's "Inquiry Conperning Human Understanding," and Kant's 'Critique of Pare Reason." Again, in Moral Philosophy. Piato's "Republic," Aristotle's "Book I of Spinoza's Ethics," Hume's "Principles of Morals," Reid's "Es says on Active Powers," and Kant's "Metaphysics of Ethics," These special works, which must be taken up for examination, are supplemented with lectures by Prof. Campbell Frazer and Prof. Calderwood. It does not appear that any of the authors mentioned are expected to be read in the original, in-lead particular translations are mentioned in some cases. When we consider how often a right conception of Pinto's or Kant's meaning must depend on the rendering of a word, we cannot deny that thorough acquaintance with their respective languages would be eminently useful to the student. Such preliminary labor, however, is less needed in our day, when the office of translation is undertaken by acholars of the first order. It is not likely that a Scottish under-"Plato," or on Manuffv's version of Kant's Prolegomena," We observe that candidates for honors in philosophy at the examinations for an M. A. degree, while they are required to show a thorough acquaintance with tents of the books offered, are not called upon to demonstrate their capacity of philosophical speculation by an original disquisition, although essays or themes form a part of the regular class work under Prof. Calderwood. It is, however, one of the tests prescribed for the degree of Doctor in Mental Science that the applicant shall present, one month before proceeding to examination, a thesis giving evidence of original research on a subject preriously approved. Unless this performance is entisfactory the authorities will not trouble themselves to inquire into his second-hand ac quirements. The programme of subjects submitted by candidates for the higher degree is wider than that outlined above. For example, in formal logic a candidate must exhibit an intimate acquaintance with the theory and details of propositional and syllogistic forms, including, particularly, their recent developments b De Morgan and Boola. So too, in the history f ethics ne must be conversant, not only with the Platonic system as postraved in the " He public" and the Aristotelian formulated in th 'Ethics," but also with the Sceratic conceptions jetted down in the Memorabilia, with the Stole and Epicurean theories; the systems of Hobbes. Culworth, Price, and Hame, as well as Spinoza

stuly for the degree of Bachelor of Science da include a department of mental philosophy The academical curriculum, however, organ trad with a view to the diploma of Master of Arts, comprises four distinct fields of work, in May one of which a candidate for graduation with honors may offer himself for examination Dan of those, we need not say, comprehends stic, melaphysics, and ethics, and the breadti of acquirement extied for is what we should excut from the reputation of the university Premasas that the occupant of the chair of and Parlosophy to the well-known Prof Card, while the Professor of Logic is John witch, who estited, in connection with Mansel the works of Hamilton, we will indicate very briefly the range of study. Besides attending Prof. Veiten's fectures, and reading Books II and III, of Whately's "Logic," which seems to be the sole text book of the pass man honor men must be prepared to undergo examountion in Pinto's "Theastetus," in Descartes' 'Method and Principles of Philosophy," is Bergely" (Fraser's selections), Locke's "Es say." Hume's "Inquiry," Reid's "Intellectua "owers," with Hamilton's " Supplementary Dis surfations." Hamilton's "Discussions of Logiand Perception," and in Cousin's" Edecticism He is also expected to read Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," and to acquire some a quaintance with the general principles and methods of Figure, Scholling, and Hogel, while questions will be set relating to Thomson Outline of the Laws of Thought," to Mill' Logic, and to Hamilton's 'Legures on Logic, ho man, for the task performed under the over-sight of Prof. Veirgi. In the branch of work direct; by Prof. Caird, who, by the way, has hit y is street on Regel's "Encyclopadic," the sand that for honers is required to show the curate analyteche of Plate's "Remudic," Atlatutio's "Ethios," and Kant's "Critique Pra timi I mason," and no is further expected to study such works as laphnom's "Fables," Mund's "Ancient Law," Gracu's "Hume,"

and Kant, together with the later evolutions o

intuitional and utilitarian ethics.

Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics," together with Hamilton's "Lectures on Logic," De Morgan's Hegel," as translated by Dr. Sterling and Mr. Wallace. We may here note that at Giasgow, as at Edinburgh, all the Greek, German, and even French authors studied in the honor school of pullosophy are usually read in translations, as is sufficiently attested by the recommendation of particular versions. It does not appear that an original easay is demanded at Glasgow from a candidate for honors in the department of mental science, and this will be esteemed by most persons familiar with examinations a very grave orcission. We cannot doubt that such a test of native ability and real mastery over extensive materials, were it regularly applied, would have been mentioned in the calendar. As we have seen, the Edinburgh authorities lay much stress upon this feature in their regul site for the degree of Doctor in mental science It will be noticed with surprise that neither at Elinburgh nor Giasgow does the study of political economy figure in the school of philosophy. The reader will naturally presume that this subject is taken up in some other department in connection with history, for example; but the astonishing fact is that at neither seat of learning, necording to the exhaustive programmes put forth in their latest calendars, is the slightest attention paid to this important branch of inquiry. There has been, it is true, at Edinburgh, since 1871, a professorship apparently devoted to this science, but a vigilant scrutiny fails to detect the faintest allusion to it among the topics prescribed in the several fields of study. The state of things at Glasgow is even more extraordinary. It is now more than a century since the" Wealth of Nations saw the light, yet to this day the university, whose brightest ornament is the name of Adam Smith, remains without a chair of Political Economy. At Harvard, we infer, from the statistics

printed in the last President's report, that rather a larger proportion of each class elects to follow the course of philosophy than the alternative courses of history, or of the classics, We observe, too, that in 1878, while only two graduates obtained honors in history and only four in the classics, no less than six secure equivalent distinctions in philosophy. In order to define the extent and nature of the work done in this field, we must add to certain prescribed text books in mental science the seven elective courses which, in a given year, are attended mainly by the senior and junior classes, premising that an estimate based upon these data is likely to be rather below than above the truth, since a student may at his own option attend philosophical lectures in his sophomore, or even in his freshman year. The prescribed text books to which we have referred, are Jevons's ' and Locke's "Essay on the Human Under standing." Those, however, who seek honors in philosophy, are expected to master the his tory of philosophy from Aristotle to our own day, and are assisted in different subdivisions of their work by not less than six professors. With the aid of Prof. Palmer, for instance, they acquire some acquaintance with Descartes with Malebranche, with Berkeley, and with Hume. In connection with Prof. Bowen's lectures, they take up Kant's "Critique of Pure Renson," Schwegler's "History of Modern Philosophy," Bouillier ("Histoire de la Philosophie Cartésienne"), Schopenhauer ("Die Weltals Wille und Vorstellung"), and Hartmann ("Philosophie des Unbewussten"). The last three authors, by the way, are read in the original at Harvard, on the ground, apparently, that students who expect to do much with philosophy may at least take the trouble to learn the French and German languages. Under Prof. James, the student will take up the subject of psychology, and we note that one of the text books of this course is "Taine on Intelligence." With Prof. Peabody he enters upon the study of ethics, the works specially mentioned in the schedule for the year 1878 being Grote's "Troutise on the Moral Ideals" and "Cicero de Officiis," We may say here that the candidate for honors in Mental Science would doubtless avail himself of Prof. Anderson's lee tures on Greek Philosophy, and make himse thoroughly acquainted either in the origins Greek, or through the medium of translation with the contents of Plate's "Republic' Aristotle's "Ethics," At Harvard, too, Political Economy is an essential feature of the Philosophical course. The works named for examination are Mill's "Political Econny," Bagemet's "Lombard Street," Calrace's Leading Principles of Political Economy," McEcan's "Condensation of Carey's So cial Science," and the student is further called upon to exhibit a thorough and critical knowledge of the financial legislation of the United States. As regards the last-named element of her philosophical course, viz., the considerable space assigned to political economy, it cannot be denied that Harvard compares most favorably with Edinburgh and Glasgow. And although the Scottish universities are likely to retain for some time their well-earned preeminence in ethics and metaphysics, a candid survey of the data above cited will indicate that the American college has already reached an honorable standard, and is rapidly expanding the circuit of acquirement in her school of

Mental Science at Cambridge and Oxford. It must not be supposed, because the study of philosophy has long been pursued with peculiar carnestness and success in Scotland, that it is now neglected in the reconstructed schemes of instruction at Oxford and at Cambridge. From the time of the schoolman, indeed, logic and the cognate subjects of othics and metaphysics had been a capital, and, sometimes, the paramount object of attention at the former university. At present, although no separate school of honors has been instituted for this branch of work, and although no degree of Bachelor or Doctor in mental science is conferred at Oxford, yet the place assigned to philosophical acquirements among the requisites for a first class in the regular B. A. examination is indisputably large. At Cambridge, on the other hand, where formerly the study of logic and of metaphysical speculation was entirely sacrificed to mathematics, a signal change was effected some thirty years ago, and a distinct school of honors in this once slighted province was made a normal feature of the curriculum. It may prove interesting and suggestive to contrast the range and direction of the attainments of the Cambridge undergraduate, who prefers this field of labor, with the programmes above outlined of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Harvard.

philosophy.

It was in 1851 that a school of so-called Moral cience was established at Cambridge, confined at first, apparently, to Bachelors of Arts, but transformed ten years later into a regular tripus, open to pass men as well as class men with, of course, a different scale of repurement in the two cases. For a time, alhough Dr. Whowell figured as one of the examiners, and lent the prestige of his influence o the new department, the applicants for dis tinction seem to have been few, numbering no more than two or three in certain years; but of late there has been a decided, though intermittent improvement. How many pass men elect o run the gauntlet of this tripos we have no means of learning from the calendar, which has very little to any regarding this obscure section of the undergraduate world. The examination or honors occupies six days, and the questions are partly of a special kind, having reference to text books on particular subjects, and partly of a general kind, relating to the subjects themelves. The latter inquiries, giving scope to riginal analysis and research, usually take the

orm of theses for essays.

The subjects with which a candidate for conors must exhibit a minute acquaintance may be grouped under four heads, viz. logic. nental philosophy, moral and political philosohy, and political economy; but it must be orne in mind, lest a wildly extravagrant notion e formed of the work demanded from an unlergraduate, that if the latter choose to limit his attention to only two of these four subjects, he s not thereby precluded from obtaining a place in the first class. Passing to details, we observe that in the province of logic the following text tary treatises of Aldrich and Waately: Kant's "Logic," Mansol's "Prolegomena Logica,"

Formal Logic," Boole's "Laws of Thought," Bacon's "Novum Organon," Whewell's "Novum Organon Renovatum," Mill's "Logic," and Venn's "Logic of Chance." In mental philosophythe work prescribed has an equally comprehensive aspect; it includes, for instance Descarte's "Method and Meditations," Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding," Borke ley's "Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Pullonous," Hume's "Treatise on Human Nature, Book L." Reid's "Essays on the Intellec tuni Powers," Kant's "Critique of the Pare Reason," Hamilton's "Lectures on Metaphys-ics," Ferrier's "Institutes of Metaphysic," "Handbook of Montal Science, Grote's "Exploratio Philosophica," Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Psychology," and Calderwood's "Philosophy of the Infin-It will be observed that in this schedule, while it offers a tolerably wide conspectus of metaphysical research, there are ne notable omissions—for example, Spinoza, Fighte, and Hegel, and the most recent German school, represented by Schopenhauer and Hartmann. Under the general head of moral and political philosophy, a wide range of reading is looked for from the candidate. The list of authors comprehends the several theories of morals developed in Plato's "Protagoras," "Gorgias," "Philetus," and "Republic," in Aristotle's "Ethics," and in Cicero's tract "De Finibus;" the remarkable system constructed by Hobbes in his "Le viathan," and the " Moral Sentiments" of Adam Smith, in which that author anticipated Herber Spencer in making sympathy the basis of morality. The applicant for a first class in this tripos must also show himself familiar with Shaftesbury's "Inquiry Concerning Virtue, Hume's "Inquiry into the Principles of Morals, Kant's "Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Eth ics," and likewise with Ciarke's "Evi dences of Natural Religion." with Bisbor Butler's "Sermons," with Paley's "Mora Philosophy." In connection with this subject he must take up, further, Bentham' Principles of Morals and Legislation" and Principles of the Civil Code," Whewell' Lectures on Systematic Morality " and " Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy; and finally Mill's "Utilitarianism and Rep resentative Government," together with Grote's "Examination of Utilitarianism." Here again we note as a strange emission in a scheme of ethical survey otherwis juite complete, the non-reference to Schopen bauer's "Philosophy of the Will." The seems the more singular from the attention paid to Hobbes, the great expounder of pessimism in the seventeenth century, W. me, lastly, to political economy, and it is ; asure to see what earnest and enlightened heed this science receives at Cambridge, Here at all events, a field of labor strangely disregarded north of the Tweed, is cultivated with adequate energy. Besides a study of the mos authoritative teachers, the candidate for hor ors is required to apply their principles and methods to various practical subjects, such as industrial education, cooperation, trade combinations, public and private charity, the limits to the economic intervention of government, and the relation of political economy to other branches of so cal science and to ethics. Among the text books recommended on this subject may be mentioned "The Wealth of Nations," Ricardo's "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation," Bastiat's "Essays," Jones' Political Economy" (Whewell's edition), J. S. Mill's "Political Economy" and "Essays of Unsettled Questions." Fawcett's "Manual."
Thornton's "Treatise on Labor," Bagehot's
"Lombard Street," Cairnes's "Leading Principles," Leone Levi's "History of British Commerce," and Brentano's "History of Guilds. We may note further that, recently, the candi date has been directed to bestow special atten tion on the historical development of the exist ing forms of contract and competition, and to investigate the several theories of communism and socialism. It is much to the credit of Cam treat the last named subjects with supercitious indifference, and that they have awakened to the fact that the fundamental premises of Adam Smith and Ricardo are questioned, and the application of their conclusions to legislation rejected by eminent Professors in some of the

German universities. Although no special school of honors in philosophy exists, as we have said, at Cxford, ye great stress is laid on proficiency in menta by the examiners of those applicants for a B. A. degree who desire to rank in the class list. This was the traditional attitude of the university when Adam Smith and William Hamilton came up as undergraduates fro Glasgow, and doubtless it had much to do with the strenuous bending of their energies in a philosophical direction. To this day Hamilton's acquisitions during his Oxford course are matter of wonderment and almos of incredulity. It is recorded that in going up for his degree he not only took with him into the schools all the prescribed text books of the day, but in mental science professed all the works extant in Greek and Roman philosophy. including the whole of Aristotic, all of Piato, the Neo-Platonists, Proclus and Plotinus, and all the fragments of the earlier and later philosophical doctrines preserved by Lacrtius, Stobaus, and the other collectors. In fourteen of his books on Greek philosophy he was no questioned at all, these being declared by the masters too abstrusely metaphysical for examination, the fact doubtless being that the

were unacquainted with their contents. We need not say that the scope of investiga tion in mental science called for from honor men at Oxford still falls far short of the Scotch candidate's accomplishments. Nevertheless the standard of acquirement is now commend ably high, though the range of work by no means equals that enjoined on applicants for class distinction in the Cambridge special An Oxonian who aims at a first-class in "Greats," that is to say, at the final exam ination in Literæ Humaniories, must exhibit, in addition to his attainments in the classics and history (outlined in a previous article), a thorough knowledge of logic, as well as of the outlines of moral and political philosophy. On the first topic questions are set in Trendelen-burg's Elements of the Aristotelian logic and in daeon's "Novum Organon," and the candidate is expected to discuss the nature and origin logic and the relation of language thought, and to explain the theory of the syllogism, the methods of the different sciences and the principles of historical evidence. The text books named in philosophy are Plato's Republic," together with his "Protagoras," Phindrus," "Gorgias," and Books III., VII. and IX. of the "Laws"; Aristotle's "Politics and the "Nicomachasan Ethics," Locke on the Human Understanding," with teurious after native) either Butler's "Sermons," or Hume's Inquiry Concerning the Principles of Morais; and finally the "Transcendental Æsthetic and Analytic" in Kant's "Critique of the Pure Reason," with portions of his " Critique of the Practical Beason." We should mention that it is not compulsory for candidates to offer more than one book of Plate and one of Aristotle and that Kant may be read in an English trans

Under the head of political philosophy n text books are specified, but the class man is expected to be conversant with the leading principles of political economy, and to have studied historically the origin and growth of society, the evolution of political institutions and forms of government, with a somewhat nar row reference, however, to Greece and Rome and, finally, the sphere and duties of govern ment. In this department the Oxford under graduate is guided and stimulated by the lectures of Prof. Thorold Rogers, one of the most distinguished among English political economists. It is not the fault of Prof. Rogers tha political economy, or rather the general depart ment of mental science to which it appertains has not been set off in a distinct coordinate school of honors at Oxford. M. W. H.

Courtney Offers to Row in April. ROCHESTER, Dec. 20. — Courtney writes to Rink in that he will row Handan under the present term in April, either at Washington or Stratoga. THE WHITE MARR

In the valley, about six miles above the orks of the Teton Biver in northern Montana is the Blackfoot Indian Agency. A high stockade of split logs standing on end, deeply suni in the earth, encloses about two acres of ground. Heavy gates, opening outward, sway barship on great fron hinges. They keep the Indians out o' nights. A well of water is in the centre of the enclosure. Low log buildings covered with earth, are scattered along the stockade. A couple of sand-hill cranes stood exportantly at the well, waiting patiently for a thirsty man to draw water. A white-tailed deer, with a broad blue ribbon on her neck, walked daintily around. Her cool black muz zle, studded with drops of dow, brilliant in the slanting rays of the rising sun, was slyly thrust into my hand, giving me a slight shock of surprise. By the stables stood a cow moose, standing so awkwardly with crooked legs and humped back and the pendulous lip which Mark Twain calls "the Hapsburg," that her very ugliness excited my pity. A moose calfher ministure in ugliness—stood stupidly at her side. Standing at the well, facing the grand Rocky Mountain range, I drew a bucket of water. Drinking deeply, repulsing the while the advances of the female crane with my moceasined foot, I got the reward of all men who reject the advances of the tender sex, and was soon engaged in repelling a furious attack on me by the long-legged twain. The attack was flerce. Their long, hard bills clashed viciously as they scornfully scolded me, and I was on the point of beating a disgraceful re-treat when I beard, "Ho, Frank! come have a outhful of whiskey!" Becognizing the voice, I gladly left the cranes in undisputed possession water bucket, and walked across the parade to the store of the jurcompany.

Bidding Burr "Good morning," I declined

he whiskey on grounds unnecessary to state; yet the barrel had a yellow head, and-andwell, I knew the tap. I sat and talked to Burr, who was in charge of this extensive store and before breakfast he went over it with me A curious stock. Everything you could not find in an Eastern country store was here. As we walked he explained the business to me. Alluring? Not at all. He, looking at his watch. said: "We have yot time before breakfast to

look at my mare," The sudden change in the expression of the roice, the softening of the eyes, as this hard Indian trader spoke of his horse, excited my curiosity, and I went with him. ook me to a low log stable, the chinks carefully mudded, the open shutter and loor well made and carefully fitted, so as o exclude the buffalo gnats in season. A lew short heavy chains, stretching from post to post, kept the horse in and the other animals out. With breast pushing against the topmost chain, with her handsome broad head thrust out and alert ears cocked forward, stood a snow-white mare. She was looking at the moose with a surprised expression on her face, as much as to say: " Well, you have not grown handsomer during the night." Burr whistled, and with a joyful neigh the mare turned her head toward him and bade him welcome. The greeting between man and animal was almost tender. The mare rubbed her nose gently against his breast, and the man stood softly stroking her delicate neck. Unlocking the chains, they dropped. Burr walked towards the well. The mare, with dainty steps, arched neck, and flecking tail, followed behind him, or caressingly advancing to his side, rubbed her body against his, as though he mere contact with the man were grateful to her. His arm, it seemed to me, instinctively

The two walked on together, unconscious of any incongruity. A bucket of water stood at he well. The high-bred creature smelt of it, and, detecting my previous presence, disdain-fully refused to drink after me. Emptying the bucket, Burr drow another, and of this the mare drank slowly, her white All across the parade on the return to the stable the love scene was recuncted. As they passed me, the mare showed her aversion to a stranger, by laying back her cars and thrusting out her white toothed muzzle toward me in a victous manner, causing me to step hastily back. They pass into the darkness of ne stable. Burr comes out with a bucket, puts up the topmost chain, and goes after barley. The more with outstretched head looks after him with kind eyes. Again she saw me, and with wide opened mouth reached around the post to pay me the attentions of her dislike. Returning to the stable with a full bucket of barley, Burr passed in. I heard him pour the grain into the feed box; I heard him speak to he mare as his " dear girl," and I heard him-

ifted, and dropped across her neck.

kiss her! A singular gentleness had come over this hard man, steeled to human suffering and woe, whose business it was to impoverish Indians, to destroy their morals, to brutify them with the devil alcohol. He sat at the breakfast table, silently thinking, with his antelope steaks and trout untasted before him. Watching the softened face, I wondered what was the story. So I asked: "Burr, why do you love that white mare?" He looked kindly at me, and, with a sad smile, replied: "To-night, after the men are in bed, I will tell you the story." Then, briskly: "Frank, this is not business. Eat, my boy, then clear out, and fish or hunt. You will find some fool hens in the big willow thicket about five miles below here. I saw them the other day. Shoot some. To-night we will have a feast, and I will open my two last bottles of sherry, and we will talk." His face hardened. The cold, deadly look returned to the gray eyes,

and our breakfast was soon finished. Shouldering my rifle, I stepped out of the stockade and slowly walked down the valley. On the distant hillsides antelope grazed; down the valley before me I could see a few deer running for cover to the willows by the stream Now and then a grouse rose before me and flew rapidly away. Resisting all temptation to shoot at anything, I walked steadily on. Climbing a hill, I sat on a red rock and musingly gazed a the vast plains to the northeast, at the footbills of the range, and at the runged rocky range beyond. I love the Rocky Mountains, and never tire of their face. I wasted hours in looking and in thinking of the many tales I had heard of the range. When the sun was high above me I started for the willows. There I neatly shot the heads off of six grouse. Then jointing n light trout pole. I whipped the clear pools of the south fork of the Teton, and wis soon rewarded by a string of fine half-pound trout. Then came the pleasant walk back through the cool, dry air, and over the crispy grass of north. What a luxury life was in the valley of the Teton! I turned my spoils over to the smiling Indian woman who acted as cook for Burr. The rest of the day I spent on horseback, running antelops with a lot of half-blood Indians. At eight o'clock supper was served and eaten. The sherry was brought out, and I scattered on the table a handful, my last, of Rosa Conchas that had never paid duty, and as we sat smok ing Burr told me this story:

"In the fall of 1868 I thought it might be profitable to start a trading post in the Yellowstone Valley. Learning from the Blackfeet that the Sioux wore camped on the south side of the river. I determined to ride over and see what arrangements I could make with them. I crossed the Belt Mountains and, riding down the valley, was soon at their camp. I on the north side of the river, they on the south. I sat on my horse and hailed the camp No answer. I could see plenty of Indians walking about, and again I hailed. No answer I shouted myself hoarse and the only notice taken of me was by an old buck, who walked to the river bank, looked at me, made an insulting gesture, and slowly walked off. I went there to trade, and, having got angre at the treatment. though I well knew that I ought to leave the valley at once, I, like a fool, resolved to cross the stream and brave the danger. So I forded and rode into the camp. I spoke to no one; no one spoke to me. The sullen braves turned their backs on me as I rode up the street. The

was in danger. I did not dare to ride to the outh, out of the camp, nor did I have courage enough to attempt to recross the river.

"Before me stood a great tent made of

buffalo skins. It was the largest I had ever seen. I halted dismounted, and stood silently at my horse's head. No one noticed me, Indians went past me, apparently not seeing ne. At last a young woman came and stood before me. Looking right into my eyes she

control from the present and the could be the present and reversely and the could be asked; What before you here? Stoonlife who asked; What before you here? Stoonlife who asked; What the present and the present of the present lorger, soon an Indian warrior in full paint, with how the present and the p

Mare?"
I sat by the bright fire with my feet high on a stool, and did not answer—simply sat and smoked, and thought of the girl, of the man, of the man. Leavisar me thinking, Burr went to sleep in his chair with a softened face.

FRANK WILKESON.

Locked in Honor of Grant. From the Philadelphia Enquirer

The closing of the Philadelphia Post Office yesterday, was done by the official order of Postmaster. General Key. The banks and brokers did not receive roung girls looked curiously at me. Riding slowly along, I cooled rapidly. I saw that I was grow out of the neglect to protest such treatment and manufacture with a treatment was not wearted, and I at last fully realized that I | the existing and THE LEGEND OF LOVE,

The present age has legends, too, And rich as long age,
With skies as fell of light and blue,
And human bearts aglow
With love, as when Boccascio wrote Those quaint immortal scenes, Where through his changing fancies float

A bery of fair queens. I see the walls of memory's dome ith pictures covered o'er; I see thereon a mass of foom A wreck, and rock-bound shore The past, once fair, now dim and pale, Looks shuddering in my face; The glorious goals, once in my hall. Now fly from my embrace

I see the duties that I gave Unto the winds, flash by; I see them mount on pleasure's wave, And move a-lee and die. The burdens that I cast away Come back with greater weights I watch but see no morning gray Dawn o'er the hills of fate.

But comfort greets me even there, And one on whom I game to lovely as the extens of air That tread the twilight hame; It is my gracious first first love Her whom I loved in youth, When on the tree of life above Still bloomed the flowers of truth.

O, she was bright as heavenly light; The moon through ether burled, Ne'er looked down on a rarer sight Of beauty in this world!
The morning sun that silds the spire,
And glints o'er hill and dell, He'er threw his brilliant, gorgeous fire Upon a fairer belle. What repture laughed about my heart

When first I saw that girl:

With what a thrilling, throbbing start, My brain was in a which The life of those awest moments pen Could ne'er express in rhyme The thoughts of love, that ruled me then, No fairy bells could chune! I more than loved that charming one: I loved her nights and days; I loved her when the sun came on

Majestic with his rays; I loved her when his twilights paled, And gloomed above the lake, While in the west the crescent saled With Hasper in her wake. I worshipped her through happy hours, And often in my dreams She moved before my taner powers
In Paradisal gleams.
I saw her with the angels pure.

In supermundane bliss; I saw her while my mul secure Ah, what if tife's a mystery. And full of griefs and sight, If I behold, this side death's sea, An angel with mine eyes? And what if death must be my friend

Passing the pearly bars.

If I may meet where two worlds blend,

My love beyond the stars? She is the herald of the sphere Seen by prophetic sight, A splendid vision sent as hers To rid the earth of night All doubts and fears and all their brood Have lead this vision of the Good, And seen the By and By.

From the Bath Times. "The child is mine," said the Daylight;
"For she is most like me.
So get the hence, thou gray Night,
We've unight to do with thea!
Her eves are blue as my sales;
Her looks are like the sm;
She shall but sleep, "each the skies,"
When my glad hours are done."

"Not so," then spake the Night-time,
"She's farr as is my meon;
And her voice is like the love-rhyme
My own bird sings in June;
Her yess are like the star goms
S thar store the sim,
And her breath is sweet as the blossoms,
That open when thou art woos ".
The birds sing at new sy light.

or all the World is mile;
The birds sing in my gay tight.
Like gold the waters elder.
And give are all the best flowers.
That niver the whole cardingrow,
And mine are all the birthe hours.
Wherein men come and go."

"Nay, be thou urine," sold the Night-time,
"For I too, can give the good,
"For I too, can give the good,
Paler indeed is one by indit time,
Fainter, and somewhat cold.
But the lover loves any less lights,
With me the posters ing best.
With me the posters ing best.
Can use me but toy rest."

Then she answered. "While flowers smallt, While the birds and the humming bee, And the eyes of my play instes innest, Are love chought for the While burdens are light for bearing, While burdens are light for bearing, While sorr w is hold to clay-So long, beyond all comparing.

I will love three beat, of Day!

"But when I shall find a rindness To all but mys If unknown. And when their shall come a sadness I needs must endure alone; When grief is long great for wee plug— When biss cannot hear the light—

From the Detroit Free Press. How dear to dishear was my grandshild, Loweeza, but schweet leedle tauchter of Yawrob, my son! I neter was fired to hig and to slogueza her Vien home I gets back, and der day's vork vas done: Vhen I was vay, oh; know dot she missine. For when I come homewards she rushes hell mell, Und poots oup dot shweet leedle mont for to kiss me—Her "darling oldt gampa," dat she lofe so vell.

Katrina, mine fram, she could not do midouth her.
She was seech a genifort to her day by day.
Dut shild she makes erry von habby about ther.
Lake sanshine she drice all dheir droubles away:
She hold der vool yarn vice Katrina she vind it.
She pring her dot camfire bottle to shmell;
She jethe mine bipe, too, ven I don't can find it.
Dot plue-eyed Loweza dot lote me so veil.

How sheet you der toils off der verk vas all oter.
Und Sunday vas ceme mit its quiet and rest.
To vaik mit dut shild mome der dateas und cloter,
Und lock at der leedle birds building dier rest!
Her pright leedle eyes how dey stiges his mit bleas
Her hugh it rings oudt shiet as clear as a bell;
I dhink diere vas noody hat sooch a treasure
As dot simall Loweza, dot iole me so veil.

When winter was come, mid its colds, abtormy yeddber, Katrina und I missi sit in der hense Lind dalk of der last, by der firessie togedder. Or blay mit dot taughter off our Yaweds Strauss. Out age, mit its wrinkles, pecins to remind its Ye cannot saitay long out our shidren to dwell; Budt soon ve shall meet mit ter poys left pechiad us. Und dot shweet Laweeza, dot lote us saivel. Und dot shweet Laweeza, dot lote us saivel.

Driving Home the Cows. From the Uties Olserver.

Out of the clover and blue exed grass. He turned them into the river-lane; One after abother he let them mass. And fastened the meadow bars again. Under the willows and over the hill, He patiently followed their scher pace; The merry whistle for once was still, And something shadowed the stury face. Only a loy! and his father had said. He never would let his youngest go. Two already were lying dead. Under the feet of the trampling for. But after the evening work was done, And the from were loud in the meadow swamp, Over his shoulder he slone his gun And stealthaly followed the foot path damp.

Across the clover and through the wheat, With resolute heart and purpose gram, Hough cold was the low on the nurraing feet, And the blind bate fluting startled bim. Thrice since then had the lane been white.
And the orchard sweet with spale black.
And now when the cows came back at night,
The feeble tather drove them home.

For news had come to the limits farm. That three were lying where he had lain; and the old man's treinious naisted arm. Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cold and late.
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he onesed the gate,
He saw them coming one by one. Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess, Shaking their horns in the evening wind Croppone the hotterquis out of the crass-But who was it following close behind? Loosely awang in the idle air

And word and pale, from the crisping hair, Looked out a face that the father know. For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn, And yield their deed unto like scalin. And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn In golden glory at last may write.

The great tears agrang to their (theting eyes). For the heart must speak when the Was are dumb, And under the sleen evening size.

Together they followed the cattle home. S.ATE P. OSCOUR. Shooting a Man instead of a Dog.

On Saturday night, John Schrader heard : rusting in some busines by the read-side and, thinking a wax made by a dog, he fired a pistol ball into the busines He was startled to hear a man cry out, and, running tot the unshes be found tharks ablocused by inc there coal-ing with the hollet in bis-leg. Seitenfor earlied Johnson ing with the hollet in bis-leg. Seitenfor earlied Johnson to his home, made a projects, the same and a live and a Johnson unade a charge against Sen ader, who has a rangined before Joseph Sen ader, who has a rangined before Joseph Sen ader, and Torration As Mr. and Mrs. Fearwall Sentantics or majore is bestited that they believed Schrigher's story that the absorbing wa-scidental, Johnson withdrew the charge.

THE WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA RAILROADS.

OMAHA, Dec. 15 .- The growing young commonwealth of Nebraska is enjoying the present year a railroad excitement the like of which has never occurred there before.

There have been practically but three great railroad companies in Nebraska: the Union Pacific, the Buriington and Missouri, and the Sioux City and Pacific. The first named road is of course the chief of the three, and is in no way dependent upon other lines for business. It dictates terms to all its feeders, and to all to which it supplies freight or passengers. The great Iowa Pool lines must grant the favors it lemands or suffer.

The B. and M. line is an independent corporation, but it stands in a different relation to its eastern and western connections. It is a great eeder to the C., B., and Q., its only independent Nebraska connection. It proved a considerable source of revenue to the Iowa and Illinois line too, as its ramifications gather in the products of the most fertile sections of the State. Until the present time the Nebraska extension of the Sioux City and Pacific has been merely an un-important local feeder of an unimportant road, It now begins to assume proportions of some magnitude, however, and is constructing an extension of 150 miles into the heart of the heretofore undeveloped, but quite fertile northers portion of the State. It is a Nebraska extension of the Chicago and Northwestern.

Aside from these roads, there are but two corporations-the Atchison and Nebraska, in the south, and the lately organized St. Paul, Sioux City and Omaha line. It is hardly possible for either of these companies to retain their Independence of the Union Pacific and the Burlingon and Missouri. The outlook now is that these companies will control Nebraska railroad traffic, unless the Chicago and Northwestern continues to support the Nebraska division of

the Sioux City and Pacific. In that case there may be three powerful rivals. The Union Pacific owns and operates the line from Omaha to Ogden, extending across the State. In addition, this company has con-structed a branch something more than 100 miles in length, running through the counties of Saunders, Butler, and Polk, called the Omaha and Republican Valley Ratirond, and is now pushing this line to the centre of Hamilton. pushing this most to the centre of mannion, These four countries inter the party of the Sade, a second branch is being rapely of the Sade, a second branch is being rapely of the Sade, a second branch is being rapely of the Sade, as second branch is being rapely of the Sade, as second branch is being rapely of the Sade of supplies for up-river Indian available base of supplies for up-river Indian and shipping point for thousands of called. This branch, called the Omaha, Niorara, and Back Hills Radicond, will peas northward line will reason Boons County, the garden county of that section. From Grand Island, fifty mice west branch to the sentre of Howard County, twenty-five nulles, and will probably push on themes onerhwest through the beautiful and produced distance of 100 miles. From the Brundlican vialley road a twenty-two-mile branch has been constructed, which gives the area corporation. There is a supplied to the section of the section of the section of the section will be made with a branch built north of the section will be made with a branch built north of should be section. The section will be made with a branch built north of should be section will be made with a branch built north of should be section. The section will be made with a branch built north of should be section. The section will be made with a branch built north of should be section. The section will be section to the section of south well-as a section of south when section will be section. The main line of this section is such as a section of south when section is section. The main line of this section is section will be section of section of section of section will be section of secti

There are half a hundred proposed exten-There are half a hundred proposed extensions and teamers, most of which will one day be constructed, but will a few exceptions other than those already notes above they will not reach completion within five years.

Another line of importance is just now talked of in earnest, namely, a condition of the Union Payfle with the Missouri Facility willing extended from Omalia south, on or morthe Missouri River, to Atmise a Kaissis. The formor road is in informory with the Gould interest and the initer, if but will be a Gould road. If Guila supereds in challenge possession of the Kaissis City, 3t, Joe and Council Bindfs, extending from the last-cause City, 3t, Joe and Council Bindfs, extending from the last-cause City, 3t, Joe and Council Bindfs, extending from the last-cause City, 5t, Joe and Council Bindfs, extending ing from the last named city to Kansus City, on the cost bank of the river, the Archison line will not likely be constructed at present; but if the C. B. and Q. should se use it, then it is almost a certainty. It will then be pushed without the cry, unless Gourd can obtain control of the Archi-son, and Nebussia line, which does not now use in tradition.

seem probatio.